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# THE KABUL TIMES

FOR SHEER  
DELIGHT



VOL. VI, NO. 212

KABUL, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1967 (QAUS 21, 1346 S.H.)

PRICE AF. 3

## USSR BLAMES U.S., BRITAIN FOR S.W. AFRICA PROBLEM

UNITED NATIONS, Dec. 13. (AP)—The Soviet Union declared Tuesday that the General Assembly must bring pressure on the United States and Britain to bring about South Africa's withdrawal from Southwest Africa.

P.D. Morosov told the assembly that South Africa's refusal to comply with a UN resolution calling for it to relinquish administration of the neighbouring territory is based on the support of U.S. and British "monopolies" which are extracting huge profits from Southwest Africa and on the territory's "military-strategic" importance to the West.

Developments in the year since the resolution was adopted, he said, have shown "how little grounds there were to place any hopes on talks" with South Africa.

"It is on Washington and London that the General Assembly must bring pressure to bear in order to bring an end to the farce," he said.

The assembly should demand that the two governments "undertake effective economic, diplomatic and other steps to ensure the withdrawal of South Africa from Southwest Africa," he added.

Morosov spoke during debate

on a resolution sponsored by 58 nations—including the United States—which calls on South Africa to cancel the conspiracy trial of 35 Southwest Africans.

Pakistan joined African nations in demanding action under chapter seven of the United Nations Charter, to make South Africa comply with UN resolutions on Southwest Africa.

Speaking in the assembly debate on Southwest Africa the Pakistani delegate said:

"Any delay or hesitation on the part of the United Nations in responding to the challenge from South Africa, is likely to undermine the authority of this world organisation and force the racist minority regimes in Southern Africa to pursue their racist activities with impunity."

Tanzanian Ambassador John W.S. Malecela delivered a ringing attack on the "unholy alliance" of colonial powers in Africa and called on western nations to abandon "hydrocrisis and support nationalist movements."

"The people of Southern Africa have tried every peaceful means to regain their freedom and dignity," Malecela told the UN General Assembly, "and they have been forced to conclude that they have no choice but to resort to the force of arms."

He said independent African countries consider "the crushing of the racist minority in Southern Rhodesia as a matter of priority."

## Ministers Attend Committee Sessions

KABUL, Dec. 13 (Bakhtar)—Minister of Agriculture and Irrigation Mir Mohammad Akbar Reza accompanied by ministry officials, yesterday discussed ways to solve the cotton and rice husk problems, distribution of water, and distribution of land in the Wolosi Jirgah Committee on Agriculture and Irrigation Affairs.

The committee decided that laws should be passed to solve problems about which no regulations exist.

Eng. Mohammad Asim Gran minister of communications yesterday appeared before the Legal Legislative Affairs Committee of the Meshrano Jirgah and answered the questions on raising the telephone tax.

The committee also made a decision on the salaries of civil servants and retired officials and presented its views to the secretariat.

## Defence Ministers Review NATO Nuclear Planning

BRUSSELS, Dec. 13. (AFP)—The 12-nation NATO Nuclear Defence Affairs Committee discussed the nuclear planning of the Atlantic alliance behind closed doors here Tuesday.

A communique said the defence ministers—from the 15 NATO countries minus Iceland, Luxembourg and France—reviewed developments during the past year in strategic nuclear forces, anti-ballistic missile defences, tactical uses of nuclear weaponry and participation in nuclear planning.

The committee was set up last year to bring the alliance's non-nuclear powers into nuclear affairs.

It had been scheduled to examine a report submitted by the seven-nation nuclear planning group which met in Ankara last September.

NATO's Defence Planning Committee, which groups defence ministers from the 15 countries minus France, met later yesterday to consider revising of overall defence strategy and prospects for military force levels in last five years.

NATO foreign ministers—including France's Maurice Couve de Murville, joined in Wednesday for a NATO council session slated to consider reforming the alliance.

Meanwhile, Dean Rusk, who arrived Sunday, George Brown, West Germany's Willy Brandt and Couve met for the traditional "four power dinner" last night.

Rusk conferred with Belgian King Baudouin, Premier Paul Vanden Boeynants, Foreign Minister Pierre Harmel, Canadian External Affairs Secretary Paul Partin, Italy's Amintore Fanfani and NATO Secretary General Manlio Brosio Monday.

Special interest is attached here to a scheduled meeting between the Greek and Turkish foreign ministers.

Unofficial sources have reported that the spring NATO council will probably be held in Iceland, gather then in Rome as expected.

The Brandt-Couve meeting, arranged two weeks ago, was in the Context Monday's Common Market minister's meeting to consider Britain's application to join the Six.

This evening Brandt was offering a "dinner for four" (Britain, France, West Germany and the U.S.) at the residence of West Germany's permanent representative to NATO.

West German sources said Brandt would outline at the dinner the developments of Bonn's policy toward the eastern bloc.

## EEC Commission Reaffirms Support For UK Negotiations

BRUSSELS, Dec. 13. (Reuters)—The Common Market's executive commission Tuesday reaffirmed support for early negotiations on Britain's application for membership, and warned member states that they risked a grave crisis if they did not settle their differences.

Jean Rey, the commission president, told the council of ministers

of the Six that such crisis would be a terrible political error at a time when European unity was more than ever necessary.

The commission was ready to play a conciliatory role to prevent a crisis which would have external as well as internal repercussions.

Rey also reaffirmed the commission's view that all problems arising from Britain's entry into the Common Market should be discussed in negotiations between Britain and Six.

Rey was delivering an oral report to the council on the effects of the devaluation of sterling and British measures to restore economic health.

Submission of his report—asked for by the council last month followed talks which he had with Harold Wilson and George Brown in London earlier this month.

It was Rey's first official policy statement since General de Gaulle's rebuff to Britain at his Paris press conference last month.

Both Wilson and Brown had impressed upon the Six that Britain was at crossroads, that time was running out and that an early date for negotiations was indispensable, Rey said.

The resolution says in part: "Capitalism is incapable of solving the cardinal problems facing mankind and ensuring the democratic freedoms and basic rights of man."

"This is proved by the barbaric crimes of the United States imperialists in Vietnam, the outrages perpetrated by Israeli aggressors on Arab territories, the suppression of fighters against apartheid in Africa and military-fascist regime in Greece."

The meeting was devoted to Human Rights Day which is extensively marked in the USSR.

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He insisted however that the Yemen must remain in republic and that no member of the family of Imam Al Badr, who was driven out of the country in 1962, hold a key post.

Arab kings and heads of states in their Rabat meeting may appeal to the Yemeni factions to avoid further bloodshed. Whether such an appeal has any prospect of success remains doubtful in view of the record.

The superficial and in no way consistent calm which had prevailed for some time had only been due to UAR's military intervention.

The UAR for her part is glad to have pulled out of the strife-torn Yemeni republic and evidently has no intention of sacrificing more soldiers, material and funds there.

## British Envoy To UAR Arrives In Cairo As Ties Resume

CAIRO, Dec. 13. (AFP)—Sir Harold Beeley, Britain's new ambassador to the UAR (United Arab Republic), arrived in Cairo Tuesday night. Cairo Radio reported.

Sir Harold, accompanied by his family, is the first British envoy in Cairo since the two countries resumed diplomatic relations. They broke off relations over the Rhodesian problem.

The ambassador came from Geneva, where he was head of the British delegation at the disarmament talks.

In a statement on arrival, Sir Harold said Britain was among many countries that wanted to see the disappearance of the

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## Winter-Spring Battles Cost Viet Cong, N. Vietnamese 3,400

SAIGON, Dec. 13. (AFP)—The first four big battles in the announced "winter-spring campaign" of Viet Cong and North Vietnamese forces have cost them 3,400 dead, American and government figures claimed yesterday.

A fifth major engagement, at Bu Dop 140 kilometres north of here, was still underway.

Spokesman said the fourth battle, at Bon Son near the coast 450 km. northeast of here, yesterday with 471 North Vietnamese killed, 33 Americans killed and 147 wounded, and 30 South Vietnamese killed and 71 wounded.

As few as 23 individual arms and nine team arms were seized in six days of fighting.

Units of the 165th North Vietnamese regiment put up violent resistance to storming, shelling, and strafing by helicopter and bombing of heavily fortified positions along the Binh Dinh coast, the spokesman said.

The three other battles have been at Loc Ninh, beginning late in October, at Dak To, and at Vi Thanh in the delta south-west of here.

Loc Ninh, Dak To and Bu Dop are all within a few miles of the Cambodian border.

UNITED NATIONS, Dec. 13. (AFP)—The United States and the Soviet Union have agreed on a draft treaty covering assistance of spacemen or spacecraft, return of spacemen and the handling over of space vehicles, a reliable source said here yesterday.

## AIKEN PRAISES PROGRESS TOWARDS DISARMAMENT

UNITED NATIONS, Dec. 13. (AP)—Ambassador Frank Aiken of Ireland praised recent developments toward disarmament Tuesday, saying they represent a major step toward general and complete nuclear disarmament in the world.

Aiken, speaking in the annual disarmament debate of the General Assembly's main political committee, cited the entry into force this year of the Outer Space Treaty and signing of the treaty for the prohibition of nuclear weapons in Latin America as two hopeful signs in what has often been described as an almost insurmountable task—achievement of a disarmament treaty.

Another hopeful step, Aiken said, was the joint tabling by the United States and Soviet Union of a draft nonproliferation treaty.

Although the two powers have not yet agreed on an inspection clause, Aiken said, he expressed hope that agreement was not far away.

Aiken also praised a recent report by Secretary-General U Thant on the possible effect of nuclear war. Aiken "it is clear that a nuclear war could destroy the whole human race and that no part of the world could hope to remain immune from its effects," he said.

It also made clear, "he added, that instead of adding to their security, nonnuclear states by attempting to enter the nuclear arms race could increase their insecurity and bring about the impoverishment of their peoples."

"While mankind has made amazing advances in science and technology," Aiken said, "political wisdom lags far behind."

He said that the conclusion of "an effective worldwide nonproliferation treaty is the most important and urgent political priority for the survival of mankind in the nuclear age."

He added, "Time is running out." He urged the swift conclusion of general and complete disarmament measures, and said such measures "must be followed by the nuclear powers helping nonnuclear states to take full advantage of nuclear energy for economic development and by giving combined guarantees to protect nonnuclear states from attack by a nuclear power."

"Resources which could be better used for the welfare of national populations and mankind as a whole are being tragically wasted," Aiken said. "Agreement must therefore be sought to put an end to this deadly game of leapfrog."

## Security Council Vietnam Debate Unlikely This Year

UNITED NATIONS, Dec. 13. (AFP)—The United States delegation to the United Nations now seems "reluctant to place the Vietnam problem again before the Security Council or, at least, it is in no hurry and will probably not make a move in this direction before the year's end."

This is the impression in UN circles where the U.S. delegation had given the impression at the moment the U.S. Senate was voting the Mansfield resolution that it would call for an urgent discussion of the Vietnam question by the Security Council, as the resolution suggested.

It is said that U.S. delegate Arthur Goldberg is continuing consultations with member delegations of the council, but December is already well advanced and many diplomats will want to take holidays after next week's adjournment of the General Assembly.

Political motives, particularly those arising from U.S. domestic politics, and a certain vagueness that seems to surround decisions at the UN concerning the Vietnam war, can certainly be added to these practical considerations.

They help muffle urgent appeals made in the U.S. for a new emergency debate on Vietnam in the Security Council.

## Tremors Continue; Indian Quake Toll Up To 170

BOMBAY, Dec. 13. (AP)—Millions of Indians in the quake ravaged west coast regions slept uneasily Tuesday night as earth tremors continued to rock their homes.

With 170 dead officially counted following Monday's devastating earthquake, new horrors were feared on the low lying plateau about the safety of the Koyana dam which holds back vast millions of gallons of water.

The populations of Bombay and Poona were tense as troops, and medical units moved in to help relieve victims of the violent upheaval.

The 5,000 population of Koyana Nagar were evacuated from the base of the Koyana dam. A bridge on the dam has developed cracks, according to India's Irrigation and Power Minister Dr. K.L. Rao.





## THE KABUL TIMES

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### Food For Thought

Submit to the present evil, lest

a greater befall you.

—Phaedrus

## THE NATO MEETING

The ministerial meetings of the NATO countries currently in progress in Brussels is a most important event which will have a great impact on the structure of the organisation itself and on the balance of power in Europe. The meeting is proceeding in a tense atmosphere caused by the Cyprus conflict, between Turkey and Greece, which although now quiescent is still a vital factor in the relations between the two nations. The absence of France, the poor state of British economy and the question of control over nuclear armaments among NATO nations will shroud the proceedings of the meeting.

The meeting will study the general international problems such as Middle East and Vietnam. But three issues before the NATO leaders are of special significance. The problem of what they term foreign forces build-up in the Mediterranean, nuclear planning and streamlining the reorganisation.

Since the Middle East crisis has not yet been solved, the Cyprus issue is hanging unresolved, and NATO's military bases in the Mediterranean coastal countries has been further strengthened. The Mediterranean has acquired an importance out of proportion to its size. It is possible that NATO is looking for an excuse to expand its military might, reasoning that with the evacuation of the French forces from Algeria early next year, there will be a power vacuum which must be filled by NATO forces. However, under the Evian

Agreement, France will stay in Algeria for another 15 years. So NATO's reasoning is faulty.

Moreover, the Mediterranean is international waters to which all the nations have the right of access. Instead of an arms build-up in the area which might result in an arms race between both European military blocs it would be better to concentrate on solving the problems of the Mediterranean that exist now rather than on creating new ones or pretending to anticipate one that will only exist if such arms build-up continues.

NATO's nuclear council's reported preparation for an increase in nuclear power at a time when efforts are being made to conclude the treaty on nonproliferation hardly seems logical. Efforts instead should be exerted to decrease the forces, especially nuclear ones at a time when the international situation, pending the solution of the major issues, is becoming favourable for nonproliferation and disarmament arrangements.

Should NATO decide, as reports indicate, to deploy and to increase its military forces, there is no doubt that this will result in greater activity on the part of the Warsaw Pact members to meet the new challenge. What the world needs is not a reorganisation and strengthening of military forces but a gradual decrease in them so that the half-hearted trust between nations of Europe might become a total detente.

## Another Big Blow To US Manned Moon Flight

Major Robert Lawrence, who rose from busboy and waiter to become America's first Negro astronaut, was killed when his F-104 jet fighter crashed on the runway during a training flight in Edwards Air Force base, California.

He was the ninth American astronaut to die in accidents. Major Lawrence, 31, married with a seven-year-old son, qualified as an astronaut last summer and was named to form part of the crew of the Defence Department's manned orbiting laboratory to be put into orbit by 1970. The laboratory is to be manned by two-man crews for periods of up to 30 days each. The copilot of the jet, Major Harvey J. Royer, chief Air Force base, was injured in the crash and taken to hospital. An Air Force spokesman said his injuries were "not serious". A team of Air Force officers was

appointed to investigate the crash. The death of Major Lawrence continued the run of fatal accidents which has dogged America's manned space programme.

Three astronauts, Virgil Grissom, Edward White and Roger Chaffee, died when fire enveloped their Apollo spacecraft during a launching pad test at Cape Kennedy last January 27.

Four astronauts were killed in crashes of T38 jet trainers—Theodore Freeman near Houston, Texas, in October 31, 1964; Charles Bassett and Elliot See near St. Louis, Missouri, on February 28, 1966, and Clifton Williams near Tallahassee, Florida, last October 5.

Astronaut Edward Givens died in a car crash last June.

The only man known to have died while actually on a space mission was Soviet cosmonaut Vladimir Komarov, killed when the parachute on his spacecraft failed to open as it returned to earth last April 24.

Major Lawrence graduated from Englewood high school in Chicago, earned a bachelor's degree in chemistry at Bradley University, in Peoria, Illinois, and held a doctorate in physical chemistry from Ohio State University. He worked as busboy and waiter to help pay his way through college.

He joined the Air Force more than 11 years ago, won his wings in 1957 and logged more than 2,500 flying hours. He went to Fürstenfeldbruck Air Force Base, West Germany, to train German pilots. When named an astronaut last June, Major Lawrence said he considered his appointment "just another of the things we look forward to in the normal progress of civil rights in this country." (REUTERS)

## NATO Plans New Mediterranean Strategy

NATO leaders are likely to call for expert study next week of the risks posed to the West by what they allege to be Russia's growing "presence" in the Mediterranean, diplomatic sources said.

The study plan will be considered by foreign and defence ministers of the 15-nation North Atlantic Treaty Organisation at its annual ministerial council session at Brussels Wednesday and Thursday.

If approved, experts will be ordered to draw up a detailed report of the political and military implications of their alleged foothold established by Russia in the Mediterranean area since last June's Arab-Israeli war.

They say Soviet warships have been actively patrolling the Mediterranean, Soviet planes have made goodwill visits to Egypt, and the USSR has channelled a steady stream of arms supplies to the Arab

countries.

The special study would be part of a wider work programme in which NATO ministers and officials will try to pinpoint what they say the alliance's needs and responsibilities in the changing circumstances of the 1970's.

U.S. Secretary of State Dean Rusk, Defence Secretary Robert McNamara and Treasury Secretary Henry Fowler will represent the United States at the Brussels meetings.

The two-day NATO ministerial council will follow a meeting of the alliance's defence planning committee which will be attended by defence ministers. France will not be at this meeting because it has withdrawn from NATO's integrated military structure.

American plans to combat anti-ballistic missiles will be discussed, as well as a general nuclear weapon

strategy and western troop levels for 1968.

The defence ministers are expected to sanction the setting-up of a new standing naval force in the Atlantic to integrate existing NATO navies operating in the area.

The latest Vietnam situation will be reported on to the ministerial council by Rusk and issues arising from the Cyprus problem, nuclear nonproliferation and civil defence coordination will also be examined.

McNamara and British Defence Secretary Denis Healey are expected privately to discuss Britain's plans for defence cuts and the future of British arms purchases from the United States.

Several west European finance ministers will attend the Brussels meetings and Fowler will confer with them in monetary stabilisation problems following Britain's devaluation of the pound sterling last month.

(REUTERS)

## HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

Today *Isiah* carried an editorial on the projected Arab summit conference in Rabat. It said the main reason for holding the conference is to foster greater Arab unity necessary for elimination the consequences of the June five Israeli aggression.

The last Arab summit in Khartoum, it said, came out with very moderate and realistic decisions. The decisions of the last summit were of a politico-economic nature. However, political observers are of the opinion that the next summit may well discuss the possibilities of politico-military strategy.

The editorial then expressed the hope that the United Nations mission in the Middle East will conduct its activities in such a way as to avoid further clashes between the conflicting parties.

Another issue that will be discussed at the summit is the Arab unity. One of the main causes of Arab defeat against Israeli aggression, it said, was the lack of coordination and the existence of discord among the Arab nations.

In fact the history of Arab countries during the past ten years is full of instances of differences and discord. The outbreak of fighting in the Yemen is another problem which needs to be discussed at the summit.

During the last summit both the United Arab Republic and Saudi Arabia agreed to give up hostilities between them on the issue of the Yemen. Following this, the UAR withdrew all its forces from the Yemen.

However fresh fighting is reported between the Royalists and the Republicans. The editorial expressed the hope that the Arab countries would persuade the warring factions in the Yemen to stop fighting each other and instead to work for the solution of the greater problems affecting the Arab world as whole. Yesterday *Heywad* too, carried an editorial expressing regret that the Royalists and the Republicans in the Yemen have started fighting again.

After giving some background information the editorial said, taking into consideration the conditions inside the country and the problem

of the Arab world as a whole, fighting is in the interest of no one except the enemies of the Arab. It

hoped that an immediate end would be put to the needless fighting in that strife-torn country.



*Newsweek* magazine said that U.S. administration officials now privately concede that meetings between spokesmen of the United States and the Viet Cong have been taking place with increasing frequency.

It said that some of the Americans involved in the talks were intelligence agents, while others were "nonofficial" with diplomatic briefing. The meetings were said to have been on a low and technically unofficial level.

*Newsweek* said that while the talks were formally concerned with prisoner exchanges, in fact the primary American interest has been to explore the significance of a new programme issued by the National Liberation Front.

Published in September, it indicated a willingness on the NLF's part to tolerate free general elections in postwar South Vietnam, the magazine added.

The Soviet Union last month failed to send an unmanned spacecraft round the moon and back to earth when it did not go into its proper orbit, one of American space journalists, Bill Hines, wrote in the *Evening Star*.

It would have been the first time that a space craft was brought back to earth after looping round the moon, Hines said. The Soviet Union would now make another attempt in the middle of January, Hines, who quoted intelligence reports, said.

China is building two submarines capable of firing nuclear missiles, the Washington *Evening Star* reported, quoting Washington sources.

It said the U.S. navy had proof the two submarines, which resembled Soviet conventionally powered models, were almost completed in Darien, Manchuria. Each had three propulsion tubes for nuclear mis-

siles and a displacement of about 2,350 tons.

They would fire nuclear-tipped missiles with a range of about six hundred kilometres of the type tested by the Chinese on October 27 last year.

U.S. government sources neither confirmed nor denied the *Evening Star's* report.

A withdrawal of American forces from South Vietnam would encourage China to create a region of terror out of Southeast Asia, warned the assistant editor of India's largest Hindi language daily newspaper.

The editor asked in the *Navharat Times* "How can one guarantee that once the big nations withdraw (from Vietnam), a country like China would not step in to make capital out of the whole situation caused by withdrawal?"

"If the United States withdraws from Vietnam, China is sure to intervene to fill the vacuum caused by American withdrawal. China cannot be expected to restore a balance of power in that area which would work in the interests of the democracies," the editor said.

"American withdrawal, if it were effected, would also be interpreted to mean that America is a very weak nation and it cannot take a stand anywhere in the world. That state would encourage China to intensify its subversive activities in the entire Southeast Asia region, and to try to establish a region of terror."

"Only the rallying of all peace forces will secure the peoples of the world their freedoms proclaimed by the universal declaration of human rights," Vladimir Nakaryakov wrote in *Izvestia* in connection with the 19th anniversary of the proclamation by the UN General Assembly.

## UN Council To Discuss Cyprus Peace Force

The UN Security Council meets this week to extend the life of the Cyprus peace force, but it is expected to hold off on expanding the outfit's role despite an appeal by Secretary-General U. Thant.

Informed sources said the 15-nation council will meet Thursday or Friday to extend the six-month mandate for the 4,700-man force which expires Dec. 26.

Diplomats expressed belief, however, that it would take weeks of hard bargaining before the council acts on Thant's call for bigger force with a broader mission.

A Turkish diplomat said the Council probably will call on Turkey, Greece and Cyprus to work out their differences with the good offices of Thant and report back to the UN body.

Thant urged in a report submitted to the Council Monday that it act with speed and determination in the search for a lasting solution to the Cyprus question.

Thant warned that neither the Council nor the disputants must permit the situation "to stumble from crisis to deeper crisis and danger to graver danger."

The Council recently supported an appeal by Thant for an end to the strife over Cyprus. Delegates expressed the opinion that the appeal, which was agreed to by all three disputants, gave Cyprus President Makarios what he wanted.

It called for dismantling the Turkish forces that had been poised off Cyprus and cut back Turkish and Greek forces stationed on Cyprus to the levels permitted in the 1960 independence agreements. They call for 950 troops for Greece and 650 for Turkey.

Thant's appeal made no direct mention, however, of Turkey's demand for disbanding the 10,000-man Greek Cypriot national guard.

The Makarios regime insists that disbanding of the national guard must be linked to international guarantees against the threat of in-

vasion by Turkey's forces to aid Turkish Cypriots who are outnumbered nearly 4 to 1 by Greek Cypriots.

Turkey has declared it will not give up the right accorded it in the independence agreements to intervene on behalf of the Turkish Cypriots.

Because of the sharp differences, diplomats feel that any overall accord will have to be reached by the three governments and not the Council.

"The council can't impose its will on parties," commented a Turkish diplomat. "It can't override international treaties."

Makarios is expected to resist a wider role for the UN force, a provision that was heavily qualified in Thant's appeal. There were rumors that he would try to ease tension by reinstating his pacification programme which would relax economic and financial restrictions against the Turkish Cypriots. (AP)

## New Idol Of FRG Mass Media

The husky voice, the burning eyes in a pale, dark-framed ascetic face, the rapid but still well-organised speech, and sloppy apparel are unmistakable Rudi Dutschke, West Germany's young revolutionary.

Unmistakable for millions of television, radio listeners and newspaper and magazine readers, who only a few months ago knew nothing about him.

He has been more in the public eye and ear than any of the professional politicians.

There is hardly any news medium that has not put its chief analyst to the task of finding out what makes Dutschke tick the way he ticks.

Not surprisingly, there have been protests from the public against the amount of publicity given to the 27-year-old student of social sciences at West Berlin University.

His 20 minute appearance on the television screen with one of West Germany's most gifted and most skillful interviewers last Sunday evening, during the peak viewing time, was almost too much, even for those unprejudiced and willing to understand.

There was Dutschke in a several-hour roundtable discussion in Hamburg university with noted journalists, a student professor, politicians, and student representatives.

There was Rudi Dutschke in a panel discussion at Berlin university among several professors of political or social sciences.

He was in the spotlight at the re-

cent congress of the socialist students association, of which he heads the Berlin group.

No student protest gathering, demonstration or "happening" without Dutschke.

The public attention he receives is certainly totally out of proportion with the numerical strength of his following.

As he told television last Sunday, the activists among his adherents in West Berlin number only fifteen to twenty.

Although there are sympathisers with various degrees of attachment, there is no tightly-knit organisation, no cadre system, no central direction, just small groups, more or less independent.

That he has nevertheless caught the public eye to such remarkable extent may be explained partly by the gifts of the born demagogue which he possesses but remains mainly a mystery.

Another factor is the interest of the professionals of the news business, most of whom are tired with routine of daily politics.

They are doing him a great favour since it is precisely publicity he is after, and some of his antics seem deliberately put on for this purpose.

Efforts to catch public attention from an essential part of his strategy, and in the absence of a definite programme strategy for Dutschke is almost an end in itself.

What he says he is after ultimately, and what no one can seriously object to, is happiness for all.

To achieve this, mankind must be freed from what he regards as the overwhelming predominance of authority, the organised, established power.

That is as far as his programme goes, if his general notions can be called that.

In fact he refuses to be pinned down, to commit himself as to his aims, he wants to remain flexible, ready to adjust to changes.

He sees his struggle for general bliss as a long march, divided into stages in which certain objectives are to be achieved.

These stages are to be timed in a way to permit people to adjust their thinking along the lines desired by Dutschke.

The gradual sinking-in of new theories, a kind of subtle brain-washing, would make violence superfluous, he claims; provided the authorities in power do not put up much resistance.

He does not want to replace the existing power machinery by his own organisation if and when it has reached proportions to warrant such a name.

He claims he can do without that reeducation will render organisation unnecessary.

He has been variously described as a Marxist, an anarchist, a new Hitler, and just plain madman.

Class struggle is not in his book although he does regard himself as the spokesman for the masses.

Maybe his fascination for the public is partly due to its failure to label him.

(DFA)

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## MEXICAN SWIMMER WINS TWO GOLD MEDALS

Two gold medals were won by Mexico in the swimming events, thanks to the drive and power of the delegate from the Mexican Olympic Committee Guillermo Echeverria.

The enthusiasm and support from the stands gave him the psychological stimulus which carried him to triumph. The public weary of watching international swimmers carry off the prizes, day after day, centered its hopes on Echeverria.

Stroke by stroke, Echeverria sustained a duel with the Russian Semion Beltz Gueiman in the first event, the exhausting 400 meter free style race. In the first 300 meters, the Russian was ahead; first turn, 1m 01.2s against Gueiman's 1m 01.1s, second turn, 2m 07.5s flat against 2m 06.9s; third turn, 3m 13.9s against 3m 13.6s.

Then, the tide changed for Echeverria.

In the third turn, the Russian made a fatal mistake: incredibly, he lost the advantage he had held by an awkward and slow movement. Here was the opportunity Echeverria needed!

In the last 50 meters (the length of the Olympic pool), Echeverria performed a feat entitled: "How to reach and pass a very strong competitor".

Modestly and smilingly, Echeverria described his triumph. "Actually, I expected to win by a margin and I was surprised to see Gueiman so close to me. Frankly, I was afraid he would beat me".

In spite of this feat, Echeverria did not feel he had accomplished all that he had hoped to.

One may raise the question: "How could he want a clearer victory?" His mark of 4m 17.1s broke the record in Mexico!

But Echeverria's disappointment was due to not having had an opportunity to compete with Don Schollander in the 400 meter free style race. Schollander, the great Olympic and world champion swimmer had placed first in his group in the eliminations and had decided not to compete in the finals of the 400 meter free style race.

"Truly, this was unfortunate for me. I would have liked very much to compete against him".

Echeverria, a 20 year old student, member of a family of outstanding swimmers, won another gold medal in the 1,500 meter style race. He won a total of two gold medals in the III international Sports competition.

In this event, he broke every Mexican record with a time of 17m 05.3s. From the beginning, Echeverria separated from his group and was between the Russian Semion, to his left and the American Strenk, to his right.

The spectators held their breath on hearing the announcement that only 100 meters were left to go in the race. Echeverria put on a fantastic burst of speed to cover the last few meters, and a standing ovation was given him by the crowd when it heard that all previous records in Mexico had been broken.

Later, Echeverria competed in the 4 x 200 relay race in which the Olympic delegation from Mexico obtained the silver medal.

A great athlete and an extraordinary swimmer—Guillermo Echeverria!



The top three competitors in the 400 metre free style race: Guillermo Echeverria, of the Mexican Olympic Committee, won the gold medal with 4m 17.1s; Semion Beltz Gueiman, of the Olympic Committee of the USSR, silver medal with 4m 17.1s; Semion Beltz Gueiman, United States Olympic Committee, bronze medal with 4m 29.1s.

## INTERNATIONAL Sports Roundup

World flyweight champion Chaitchai Chioni knocked out Mimoun Ben Ali Spain's European bantamweight title holder in the fourth round of their non-title ten-rounder in Bangkok.

### CLEARLY AHEAD

Clearly ahead for three rounds, Chionoi dropped the Spaniard after two minutes 40 seconds of the fourth with a right to the body followed by a long left to the chin.

Ben Ali crashed to the canvas, was counted out and had to be revived with smelling salts.

### FOLLOWING FOOTSTEPS

Marcel Cerdan continued to follow his father's footsteps when he outpointed America's 27-year-old Tommy Garrison in their ten-round welterweight boxing bout at the Sport Lace in Paris on Monday.

This was 24-year-old Cerdan's 33rd victory in 34 professional bouts and his second international contest.

In his last fight Cerdan outpointed America's Ted Whitfield on October 30 last.

The young French boxer has not lost a paid fight with 33 wins and one draw.

His father, Marcel Cerdan was killed in an air crash whilst flying to the United States in 1949 to defend his world middle-weight crown.

Thailand's bantamweight boxing champion, is to meet Alan Rudkin, former British and British Empire bantamweight champion, in a ten-round contest in Nottingham on January 8.

Poppragim recently impressed in the United States where he beat Roberto Alvarez and in Mexico where he lost disputed decision to world-ranking Mexican flyweight Efraim Torres.

### SEAP GAMES

Singapore won the women's team gold medal in Seap games table tennis competition beating three matches to one in their final series in Bangkok.

Malaysia took the silver medal, after scoring a three match to one victory over South Vietnam.

Final standings in the women's pool:

Singapore won three matches, lost none.

Malaysia won two lost one.

Thailand won one lost two.

South Vietnam lost three.

South Vietnam won their first Seap games gold medal by taking the men's team event when they beat Thailand five matches to none. It was their fourth straight win.

The Thai won the silver with their record of three wins, one loss. Malaysia won the bronze, with two wins, two losses, after beating Singapore Monday night 5-0.

### RECORDS TUMBLE

Records tumbled in all six events in the swimming competition Monday night at Singapore inspired by two tremendous performances from 14-year-old wonder girl Patricia collected three gold medals in Bangkok's Seap games.

Patricia topped 25.8 seconds off her previous record for the women's 400 metres freestyle and minutes later won an incredible final leg in the women's 2000 metres medley relay to give Singapore victory after entering the water 25 metres behind Thailand.

### TENNIS

Britain, winners for the past three years, Monday night beat Spain 2-1 in the semi-finals of the King's Cup indoor tennis competition in Stockholm.

Britain beat Sweden in the final yesterday.

Spain, who met Czechoslovakia, the other losing semi-finalist, to decide third place were beaten in both singles before winning the doubles.

Britain always seemed likely to win once Roger Taylor, appearing an upset by defeating Manuel Santana, Spain's former

Wimbledon champion, in the opening singles. Taylor beat Santana 11-9, 6-2.

### AUTO RACING

A rising young French star, Jean-Pierre Beltoise, roared to victory Sunday in the International Formula V sports car championships when a last-lap collision knocked out the favoured Jochen Rindt of Austria in Freeport.

After a see-saw battle during the late stages of the race, Rindt moved into a narrow lead, only to lose it a mile from the finish line when he sidestepped American Bill Campbell.

Beltoise sped the 88-mile route at an average speed of 61.880 miles an hour in the race for Volkswagen powered grand prix machines.

Rindt came up second, followed by Gunther Huber of Austria, Werner Muller of Germany, and Tony Jetties of South Africa.

The race, scheduled for 100 miles around a new Monte Carlo-type road course in the heart of the resort island of Bahamas, got off to a late start and was halted early because of darkness.

### BOWLING

The second Asian bowling tournament in which Taiwan is the defending champion began on Monday in Taipei.

Participating in the four-day event are bowlers from Japan, the Philippines, Hong Kong and Taiwan.

The Japanese team of six is regarded as the biggest threat to the defending team although Japan finished fourth in the last Asian bowling tournament.

Ossie Imhida, the Japanese team leader, said he was confident his bowlers would wind up on top in the current tournament.

"We under-estimated our bowlers from other countries last time," he said.

Colonel Wang Wen Chou, coach of the Taiwan team, admitted that the Japanese players were the ones to watch.

But he said he believed the Chinese bowlers would give a good account of themselves.

"Our bowlers are young and in top form. We are hopeful our championship can be successfully defended," he said.

## Provincial Press

By A Staff Writer

Although the Cyprus situation had reached a critical phase, says Kandahar's *Tolot Afghan* in a recent editorial, the mediation of the United Nations and other countries cooled things down considerably.

But the newspaper says that if the basic problem—Greek Cypriot respect for the rights of the Turkish Cypriot minority—is not solved, the problem may again become acute and there might be a clash between Turkey and Greece.

The newspaper says that in accordance with the constitution worked out for the Mediterranean island in 1959 under the London and Zurich agreements the Turkish minority on the island is to have certain rights and privileges which were thought at time might be trampled on if not guaranteed.

Nevertheless experience has shown in the past few years that the Turkish Cypriots are subjected to various kinds of injustices contrary to the principles in the constitution of Cyprus.

Turkey has to take a deep interest in the issue because its people share the same blood with the Turkish Cypriots. The massacre of many Turkish Cypriots recently in two villages near Nicosia which was the immediate cause of the recent crisis was an example of the injustices committed by the Greek Cypriot authorities against the Turkish minority.

Under the heading The Importance of Popularising New wheat Seed throughout the country from time to time, *Ittehad*, published in Baghlan, says that although at one time it thought that Afghanistan would never lag behind in the production of food-stuff, we now have to face the bitter fact that we either increase our food production or face the same kind of starvation problem that some other countries face.

The newspaper says that at one time the fertility of soil made up for the poor quality seed. But as the population of our country grows and we use the same land time and again without fertilising it productivity is diminishing.

Although we must also rely on fertiliser and better agricultural and cultivation techniques, the popularisation of better seed and the need to encourage farmers to change their old seed periodically is very important.

The newspaper points to the efforts of the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation in this respect and the positive results that it has achieved by hopes that similar measures will be taken elsewhere.

Deewa of Sheberghan, the centre northern province of Jozjan, hopes that both the people and the government will put more stress on plans aimed at increasing the number of those animals from which we can earn foreign exchange.

The newspaper in particular mentions the need for further attention to proper raising of karakul sheep and sheep whose wool is used to weave carpets.

The paper says that although associations have recently been established in Kabul to conduct research on better ways to improve karakul and carpet production and their sale in foreign markets, many things have to be accomplished on the local level before we make real progress.

The newspaper mentions the need for improved and reliable pastures in northern Afghanistan and various kinds of economic incentives for herders and weavers.

In a letter to the editor, a writer in *Sana*, published in Ghazni, complains that imported used goods such as clothings do not have a fixed price and customers are usually at the mercy of shopowners.

The writer hopes that regulation will be made to keep prices reasonable.

The newspaper also welcomes the opening of teachers school in Parwan province recently. It discusses the need for increasing the number of teachers in the country in order to meet the demand of our increasing number of schools.

It also hopes that as we train more teachers we will also raise the level of education so that they in turn may raise the educational level of those whom they teach.

*Fariab*, published in Maimana the centre of Fariab province, says that although the United Nations General Assembly recently passed a resolution on the Middle East, nothing has yet been done to normalise the situation in that sensitive part of the world and restore justice there.

The newspaper says that the resolution of the Security Council calling for the withdrawal of Israeli forces from the territories they occupied in last June's war demand the recognition of all frontiers in the Middle and a just solution of the refugee problem.

But there has to be withdrawal first because Israel launched an intentional and surprise attack against three Arab states and occupied large tracts of their territories.

## JUDO GROWING IN U.S.

Judo is a growing sport in the United States and doctors were given a short course recently in what to expect in judo injuries. Their teacher was another doctor who wears the black belt of a judo expert.

First explained Dr. Kari Kiowai, the physician must be aware that a contestant has only five minutes to be treated before he is disqualified.

"Therefore, the physician must act quickly, make his diagnosis, apply first aid, and determine the function of the injured part," Kiowai told the ninth annual conference on the medical aspects of sports sponsored by the American Medical Association.

He told doctors not to be alarmed at various judo techniques such as throwing, painful elbow holds and choking.

"In the throwing techniques, when the contestant is thrown from a standing position, generally striking the mat on his back with appreciable force, the opponent is awarded a full point (called an ippon) and the match is won," he said.

If the throw was not quite sufficient, the opponent receives a half-point called waza-ari. It takes two waza-aris for the thrower to win a match.

In mat techniques, a contestant must hold another flat on his back under complete control for 30 seconds, or twice for at least 25 seconds. Generally, the loser can be convinced to submit or surrender by two other techniques: the elbow joint hold and the choking method.

"In the choking technique, the match is won when the contestant either submits or is choked into unconsciousness," Kiowai said.

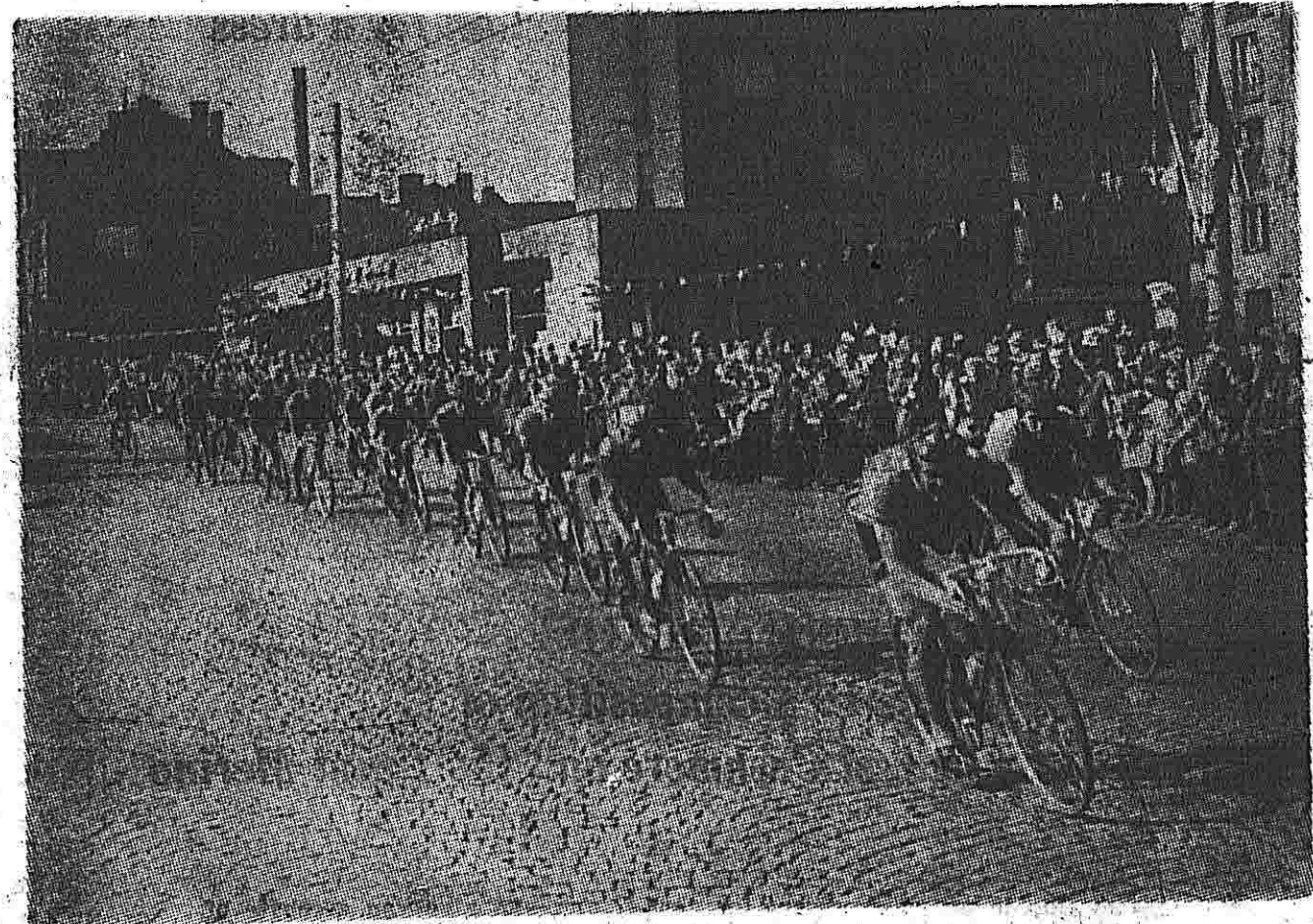
He is a member of the U.S. Olympic Judo Committee as well as an associate professor of pathology at Philadelphia's Hahnemann Medical College.

Kiowai said choking was always supervised by qualified persons and the contestant usually submitted before unconsciousness. If not immediate artificial respiration is applied by the referee.

The elbow lock is also a painful procedure, he said.

"The most important physiologic change that occurs is pain that gives the prompt reaction of surrender," Kiowai said.

Throwing results in few injuries, he said, since the contestant is first trained in how to fall before if trained in how to throw, he said.



The length of the course of the twentieth Peace Cycle Race, Warsaw-Berlin-Frague, was 2,307 kilometres, divided up into 16 stages. Only 84 of the 120 cyclists representing 20 countries who started out from Warsaw, were at the start of the last stage. This figure shows how difficult the competition was, which was also the fastest of the annual events with an average speed of 41.8 km per hour.

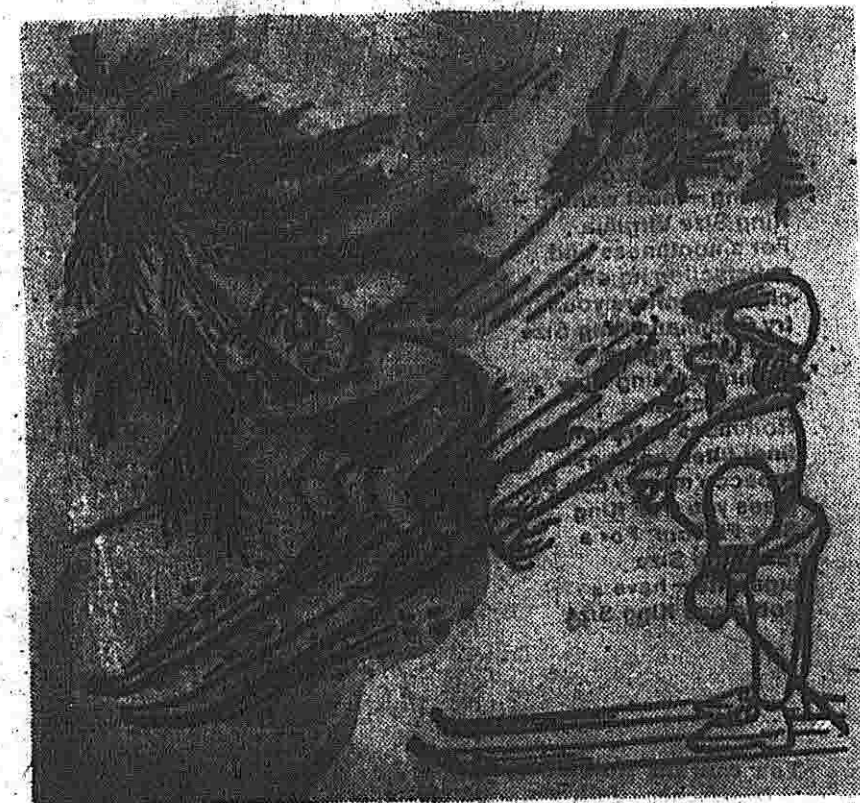
The last 147-kilometre stretch from Hradec Kralove to Prague completed a dramatic two weeks, full of suspense, and excitement from start to finish, on the roads through Poland, the German Democratic Republic and

Czechoslovakia, during which most of the top European amateur road cyclists held the attention of the sport public.

For the first time in the history of the competition, a Belgian, 22-year-old Marcel Maes, was the absolute winner. After 19 years the Polish team (the first time in 1948) was again first in the team competition.

The Czechoslovak cyclists who wore the blue jerseys of the leading team through most of the competition, were third in the end, 11 mins 41 secs behind the Poles.

Picture shows the race nearing the finish in Prague.



Christmas is over; what do you need a Christmas tree for.





On the occasion of the signing of the Friendship Treaty between Afghanistan and Indonesia a reception was held in the Indonesian embassy by Indonesian Ambassador Dr. Kadarnasman yesterday afternoon. Sen. Abdul Hadi Dawi, president of the Meshrano Jirgah, members of the cabinet, deputies and senators attended. Above Sen. Dawi shakes hands with Dr. Kadarnasman.



On the occasion of the military day of Iran a reception was held in the Kabul Hotel last night by air and military attache of Iran Lt. Qahramani and Mrs. Qahramani. Senator Abdul Hadi Dawi, president of the Meshrano Jirgah, members of the cabinet, generals of the Royal Army and diplomats with their wives attended.

## HOME BRIEFS

KABUL, Dec. 13. (Bakhtar).—A telegram congratulating Nikolai Ceausescu on his election as president of Rumania has been sent on behalf of His Majesty the King to Bucharest, the information department of the Foreign Ministry announced.

KABUL, 13. (Bakhtar).—A reply to the telegram of Prime Minister Noor Ahmad Etemadi to Qahtan Shaabi, provisional head of government of the people's Republic of Southern Yemen congratulating him on his country's independence has been received, the Information Department of the Foreign Ministry announced.

KABUL, Dec. 13. (Bakhtar).—Eng. Abdul Qudus Sami, an official of the Afghan Electric Institute left Kabul for the Federal Republic of Germany yesterday for further studies.

## Horse Brand Socks



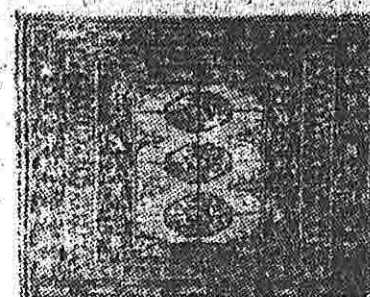
Best woolen winter socks for men, women, girls and boys. Horse Brand Sales Shop on Jade Nader Pashtoon near Ariana Cinema.

## FRENCH CLUB

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## Council Schedules Cyprus For Friday

UNITED NATIONS, Dec. 13. (AP).—The Security Council will meet on Friday to discuss the Cyprus problem.

One of the questions before the 15-member council will be extension of mandate of the UN Peacekeeping Force on the island in the eastern Mediterranean. The present six month authorisation for the 4,700-man force expires December 26.

It will also consider suggestions that the force be enlarged and its role broadened to help prevent outbreaks of violence between Greek and Turkish Cypriots.

Diplomats expected that the council would adopt a resolution extending the life of the force for three months and calling on the three countries directly involved to work out the other arrangements including withdrawal of Greek and Turkish troops on the island and disbanding of the Greek Cypriot National Guard.

## AFGHANISTAN

AFGHANISTAN, an historical and cultural journal, came out recently. It is available now at the Ibm-Sena Florinay on Mohammad Jan Khan Wat and at the Historical Society of Afghanistan on Ghiasuddin Wat. Do not forget that this is the only academic journal published in English and French.

## World News In Brief

LONDON, Dec. 13. (AFP).—Britain rejected as "tendentious and misleading" last Friday's Soviet note warning of West German "militarism", a foreign office spokesman said here yesterday.

MOSCOW, Dec. 13. (AFP).—A large Rumanian government and party delegation will arrive in Moscow Thursday, headed by first Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu and Premier Ion Mairur for talks with Soviet leaders, a well informed source said here last night.

NEW DELHI, Dec. 13. (AFP).—Premier Mrs. Indira Gandhi yesterday intervened in a parliamentary debate on the language bill to ask for its approval in the interests of national unity. Her speech came after a virtual

revolt by 22 Hindi speaking members of the ruling Congress Party, who demanded a free vote.

BONN, Dec. 13. (Reuters).—Chancellor Kurt Georg Kiesinger's Christian Democrats gave their go-ahead to the West German government last night to open talks with Yugoslavia on the resumption of diplomatic relations.

DAMASCUS, Dec. 13. (AP).—Spain was reported Tuesday to have made a bid for oil exploration rights in Iraq.

Press reports from the Iraqi capital said an offer was made through the state-owned Spanish firm to Iraqi National Oil Company (INOC).

The Spaniards offered to respect for oil in untapped areas expropriated last August from the western-owned Iraq Petroleum Company (IPC) according to reports.

CAIRO, Dec. 13. (AFP).—The new People's Republic of South Yemen, formerly the Federation of South Arabia, was yesterday admitted as the 14th member country in the Arab league, with participation rights at the Arab Summit conference set for January 17, in Rabat.

## Nonaligned Urge New Test Bans

UNITED NATIONS, Dec. 13. (AP).—Eight nonaligned countries proposed Tuesday that the UN general Assembly call on all nuclear powers to suspend all nuclear weapons tests.

The proposal, introduced in the General Assembly's Political Committee, also asks the assembly to request the 18-nation disarmament conference in Geneva to urgently take up the question of underground nuclear tests and a draft a proposal banning such tests for consideration next year by the assembly.

The draft resolution also urges all states which have not signed the treaty banning nuclear weapons tests in the atmosphere, outer space and underwater to do so "without further delay."

China and France have not signed the test ban treaty. However the Soviet Union, United States, Britain and several other nonnuclear powers have signed the agreement.

The resolution was sponsored by the eight members of the Geneva conference which are aligned with neither the Warsaw Pact nor the North Atlantic Treaty alliance.

## Weather Forecast

Skies in the northern and western regions will be cloudy. Yesterday the warmest area was Mazare Sharif with a high of 17 C. 63 F. The coldest was North Salang with a low of -10 C. 50 F. Yesterday Herat had 2 mm rain, North Salang 4 mm, depth of snow 8 mm; Sharak 1 mm and Qades 1 mm. Wind speed in Kabul was recorded at 10 knots yesterday.

The temperature in Kabul at 11 a.m. was 5 C, 41 F.

Yesterday's temperatures:		
Kabul	5 C	-3 C
	41 F	26 F
Kandahar	15 C	4 C
	59 F	37 F
Herat	13 C	4 C
	55 F	39 F
Ghazni	7 C	-2 C
	44 F	28 F
Gardez	5 C	-6 C
	41 F	21 F
Bost	15 C	3 C
	59 F	37 F

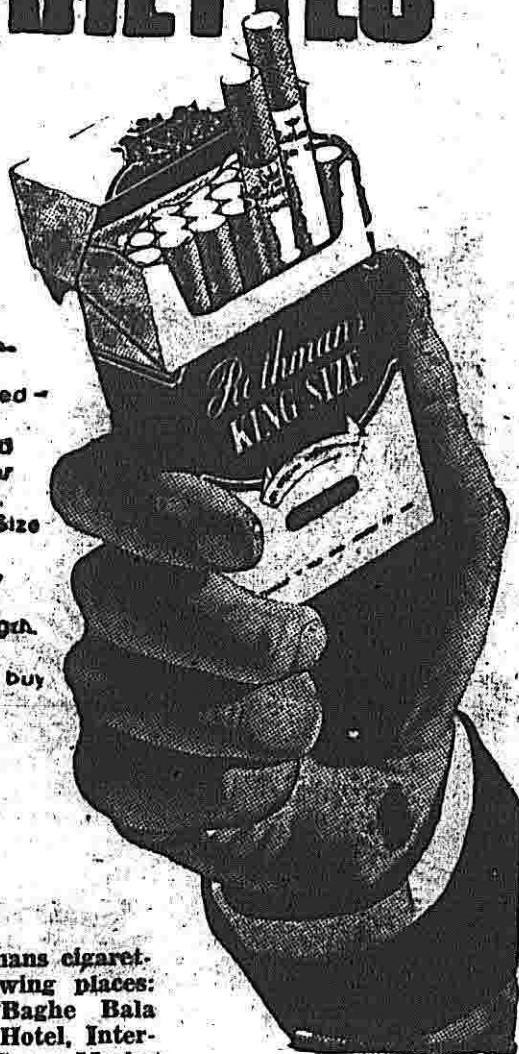


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MURDERER'S ROW  
PARK CINEMA  
At 12:30, 2:30, 7 and 9 p.m. American film in Farsi  
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